of Italy, of the Italian nation of Italy one and

hary, the strugger states with all our brethren, from the Alps here, for her; we rise now determined to light and comber holy name. Fifty years to oppression and marker affully borne deserve a victory—and we shall have it, he cry of war and of life, which we send troth the sum our Appenines—a cry of national life, a cry of war to a and to those foreign and domestic tyranness which surve the future, nawer unanimously, rapidly, boldly, those we littly at heart, and liany shall be free.

THE ITALIANS OF THE LUNIGIANA.

THE ITALIANS OF THE LUNIGIANA.

Interesting from India.

[From the London Gaz-tie, August 2.]

Indian mail which arrived this week has brought

yitems of commercia interest respecting the trade

openings for commerce among the islands of the
Archpeings, and of the kingdoms and States on

ining continent. The opening of new ports and

ointment of British Vice Consuls in the Philippenes

analy regarded. Hitherto foreign trace with the

stillements in the Esst has been confined to its

good seal of jealousy has also prevaited against

origoers access to the interior, and it is satisfacful that hike Japan, Sam, and other countries,

ade restrictions are being removed. Mr. Lowey,

ouse of Ker and Co. has seen selected a Vice
at field by the British merchants, the selection

been left to them. Senor D. Jase its Hook, as

the Spainsh possessions to foreign commerce,

a spocially than the Augustion of opening new

the Spainsh possessions to foreign commerce,

a spocially that the British and toreign commerce

a might by that means be able promptly to ac
artical lindramation regarding the commercial re
of the provinces geographically connected with

to Saul, without the delay, expense and diff
forming there private agencies or establishments

purpose, before the results cound be calculated.

Both northern and southern divisions contain

e products, capable of being greatly augmented,

the now reach stanils arough various a genotes,

to great expenses; and in the opposite monsoon

munication is cut off.

ly a century age, in a statement of the produc
the Pnilippines, transmitted to the French Mints

following, among others, were caumerated:—

prospects of a political and commercial intercourse sochia Caina are not, however, of a very favorable six John Boer rg's infination to that governing a diplomatic visit having been received in anyont a gracious manner. Ar. Wade was sent by six ring in the Rattler, Captain Fellowes, in Suptember Ele landed at the mouth of the river on which the stands, some forty miles above Turon, and ended to persuade the authorities there other to do him to the capital (Hus), or eable him to the letter to some scoredited person from Hus. Receding in this, after five days sojourn at Shunan platfan at the mouth of the river, which is only latter from the capital—he returned, without havialmed the purpose of his visit. According to addince received, however, from French missionaries at in the kingdom, the visit had not been without beneficial results. Persecution against the native and had been stayed; the missionaries were also I not only to penetrate into the royal city, but even precincts of the palace. The Council of State apiaco, to have been favorable to the recaption of the Envoy and letter; but the King would not give his I to a departure from the usages of the country register admission of foreigners.

Terrible Enribquake in the Moluccas.

to the Sangireso an eruption of the volcane, filled them with converensation. Simulatanously with this, the glowing lava streamed downwards with its whatever it encountered on its destructive course, and causing the sea to boil wherever they came in contact. The hot springs opened up and cast out a flood of boiling water, which destroyed and carried away what the fire had spared The sea, obedient to an unusual impulse, lashed the rocks with highful violence, dashed upon the shore and heaved itself with a wild haste against the land, as if it strove to overmanter the fire stream. This rightful picture of destruction, the horror of which was increased by the shricks of men and beasts, the wild roaring of the tempest and the crashing of thousands of trees torrup and carried away, was followed about an hour inter by peals of thunder which shook the ground end dealened the car. A black column of stones and shock ene shot up from the mountain to an immense height, and fall, illumined by the glars of the lava, like a shower of fire upon the surrounding country below, producing a darkness that, only new and then mon-marily broken by the flashes of lightning, was so intense that people could not discern objects close at hand, and which completed their confusion and despare. Large stones work hurled through the air, crushing whatever they refl upon. Houses and crops which had not been described their confusion and despare. Large stones work hurled through the sir, crushing whatever they really the stones are also also should be sh

tioned districts:—Tartuna, men, women and children, 172: Kandhar, ditto, 45; Tabukan, ditto, 2,639; total, 2,85%.

The greater number met their death in the gardens. They fied in all directions, but were overtaken and swallowed up by the fatal fire-stream. Some tried to save themselves in the trees, but were eliner carried away with them or kilded by the scorehing heat. At Kalougan and Tariang the houses were filled with people, who were stopped in their flight by the lava streaming down on all sides, and the streams of boding water, and who met their death under the burning ashes and the tumbing houses. Many who had reached the shore and thought the mselves safe, became a prey to the forious waves, and many died through sheer despair and agony.

Terrific Confingration at Salonica.

ENFLOSION AND GREAT LOSS OF LIFE—ARREST OF A GREEK MERCHANT—ONE THOUSAND LIVES LOST.

[From the Presse d'Orient.]

On Saturday last, Salonica, July 17, a terrible catastrophe spread grief and terror throughout our city. About half past eight in the evening, a fire was discovered in the rest ence of M. Saoul, and the flames seon attained a great hold. Several ardjacent storehouses wery rapidly burnt to the ground. The fire was first discovered at Vardar Kalessy. Certain facts, immediately antesedent to this accident, attach great responsibility on M. Skillezi, a Greek merchant, who had but just before fliegally imported a large quantity of guapowder. Casks, which it was imagined were filled with ordinary merchandine, are now known to have each contained three kegs of guapowder. There were 80 casks in all, and each keg (240 altogether) held blokes, or more than 15 lbs English, of powder; a grant total of 6,00 lbs of powder: Instead of placing this dangerous a ticle in an isolated place, according to the municipal regulations, Skilizzi imprudently placed it in the callars of his warehouse. A rumor seon reached the authorities to this effect, and Ahmed Pasha summoned the merchaut to appear before him, effering even to store the powder in the government magazines, and hand it over as sold. skilizzi quibbled about his having such a quantity of powder at all. Further complaints were neverthelose made; the Pasha thereupon determined to rearch schedulish for the consul interfered (11), the Pasha consequently could not proceed further, and then noxt one quantity could not proceed further, and then noxt one quantity could not proceed further, and then noxt one quantity could not proceed further, and then noxt one quantity could not proceed further, and then noxt one quantity could not proceed further, and then noxt one quantity could not proceed further, and the noxt one quantity could not proceed further, and the noxt one quantity could not proceed of greek or of an even to restrict t

The Feyrpian bezar was among those piaces burnt down. At the landing stage fiften tookis of wood were also consumed. The flames also destroyed 202 stores or shops, two meeques, one college, swo khans, 144 houses, two palaces, one bath, and several public buildings. Among the merchants who have now met with the severest losees at Salonica is Mr. John Neston Abbott, the tead of one of the most influential bouses in Turkey; he is said to have lost 20,000 pursess or 10,000,000 of plastress. (Each Turkis) burse is 25 Loglian.) His research of the property of the said to have lost kills burse is 25 Loglian.) His research of the said to have lost kills burse is 25 Loglian. His research of the said to have lost kills of the said to the said to have been kills of eighteen months, were chastly destroyed by the explosion. Turky seven persons are known to have been kills of the said to be buried under the ruins. Ahmed Pacha, so well known in the Crimea, was wounded in the leg; this muchurals rota an arm and his kinya, and time of his servants, are also injured. Eight persons of the household of Young I behave a said have been burst. The troops—and they be have been been burst. The troops—and have been been burst. The troops—and they be have been been burst. The troops—and have been been burst. The have been

my wife," and became excited, and insisted on my giving him satisfactors; I said, "I shall do no such thing;" we walked out of the house together, he in a very excited state; my carriage was at the door, and I put my hand upon it to get in when prisoner said, "You're a d.—d soon, drel, and I insist upon your giving me satisfaction;" he then struck me with the thin end of the whip across the shoulder turned the whip round, and with the but-end struck me two or three times over the left hand and hat; neither of the blows the mean except that across the hand, the fore tinger; I de joints were bleeding and very much discolored;) I am fearful that I shall tose the use of my little floge; I desired my coachman to get down and seize the prisoner; he did so, and was about to strike the prisoner; but I desired him not, and a passes-by went for a policeman, to whom I gave the prisoner in charge.

Joseph Meakin, the ceachman, corroborated as to the assault, and further added—I followed the prisoner and collared him; he said—"You need not do that, as Mr. I awrence knows me;" I released my hold, and said—"You must go in charge of the police;" he made some remark about the assault, and I replied—"That was not the way to go about it and you ought to have taken a different proceeding;" I saw a policeman at the Pavillogate, and gave Mr. Platt in charge; I could not help seeing the hows struck, and Mr. Lawrence put his bleeding flagers to his mouth.

Cross-examined by the prisoner—Mr. Lawrence lifted his arm to guard the blow, but did not offer to strike Mr. Platt.

Police constable Pillaway deposed to seeing Mr. Lawrence's band bleeding, to taking prisoner into castody, and to taking trom him the whip produced (a gentleman's riding whip, gilver nounted).

Mr. Platt, on being asked if he desired to make any statement, replied—"In consequence of remarks which I had heard, that Mr. Lawrence had reason to believe that the king was not immeduate; and his declining to give me satifaction, I felt nothing else was left but to take the

amount.

Subsequently, however, the amount was altered to Mr.

Platt in £100, and two sureties in £50 each.

Mr. Ambrosoni, Mr. Silvani and Mr. Janson, (of Lausdowne place), offered themselves, and were accepted as bail, and Captain Platt was then liberated.

The insolvent, in his schedule, also attributed his difficulties to a considerable extent to his wife's liliness, stating that the medical expenses alone amounted to £400 in two years, and the loss of her services during that period to at least £5 000.

Mr. Hardy, solicitor, of London, attended on behalf Mr. Alieroft, Mr. Mathews largest creditor.

The Judge—is any other gentleman instructed to appear? No answer.

Mr. Hardy asked that a portion of the large salary, not at present, certainly, but which shortly the inso vent will be un possession of, should be applied in liquidation of his liabilities.

The Judge—That is beyond my power, and it would also be inconsistent with the masolvent laws to do so, as those laws do not give power to tax a man's future exertions.

Mr. Sowier said that the insolvent's difficulties had arisen from the rene wal of previous debts, and he would not recommend him to enter into any arrangement with the opposing creditor. He had already renewed debts nearly to the amount of £6,000 since his late bankringtey.

Mr. Hardy said that that was not quite correct, as regarded his olient's debt.

Mr. Sowier beyed that before Mr. Mathews was discharged from that court, he (Mr. Sowier) might advise him to be cautious how he renewed debts. He had renewed debts under his bankruptey, which he was led to suppose he was bound in bonor to do, although not bound in law.

After some further conversation, Mr. Sowier remarked that no one could have benaved more banksome by generally towards Mr. Mathews than Mr. Alteroft had done.

The Judge—Do you a-k any further questions?

Mr. Hardy—No. I have had the pleasure of knowing

After some further conversation, Mr. Sowier remarked that no one could have becaused more handsome by generally towards Mr. Mathews than Mr. Alicroft had done.

The Judge—Do you sek any further questions?

Mr. Hardy—No. I have had the pleasure of knowing Mr. Mathews for a considerable period, and am well so quainted with his circumstances, and therefore I have no further observations to make.

His Honer, after carefully going through the schedule, addressing the issolve at, said:—Your debts are considerable nor than it sum with parties coming before this court. One of them is for £5,000, but a considerable number of them are old debts which you have renewed. You alloge that your insolvency is owing to an unfortunate contract into which you entered in taking the Lyccum theatre, which did not answer. In looking through your schedule I see no reasen to believe that that is not the case. I cannot place my finger on anything in your schedule I see no reasen to believe that that is not the case. I cannot place my finger on anything in your schedule I see no reasen to believe that that is not the case. I cannot place my finger on anything in your schedule I see no reasen to believe that that is not the case. I cannot place my finger on anything in your schedule I see no reasen to believe that that is not the case. I cannot place my finger on anything in your schedule I see no reasen to believe that that is not the case. I cannot place my finder is should interfere to prevent your discharge. There are some posuliar circumstances in your case. You have been a bankrupt, and received a first class certificate, and you have also twice passed through the insolvent Court. In the case of an ordinary tracer I should think that these circumstances would require a cautious investigation on my part before granting an immediate discharge, but a person in your prefession is obliged to incur considerable risk, and your ordinary tracer is should think that these circumstances would the knowledge on the part of those that day the prop

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

New Joint Stock Schemes in England.

The Corn Trade of Europe.

[From the Mark lane Express, Aug. 4.]

The brilliant and forcing weather of the past week has greatly hasvened the maturing of the crops, and as a consequence, produced the usual effect on prices. Throughout the country business has almost been brought at a stand, and the small stocks of old wheat remnining have been sent friely to market, apparently with the full conviction that it must be the best policy to sell while such a range of prices obtaned. Opportunities, however, are not always at command, and with a wiffingness in many cases to abate 4s. to 5s. per qr. from Monday's prices, many samples have been left in growers' hands. The fact, too, that foreign arrivals have greatly increased, has kept millers still more on the reserve; and should the present weather continue, a lower range of prices seems inevitable. Scotland and the north have been visited by the like favorable change; and Ireland, which

The London wheat market commenced on Menday on the back of large foreign supplies, nearly half of which were from Russia, with some of higher and useful qualities from the Baltic. The samples of native growth for the morning were fair as to quantity from Essex, but very few from Kent. Notwithstanding the inco weather, there were some millers ready to buy early in the merning at an abatement of 2s., and those who consented to these terms had no reason to repeat for as the day advanced the disposition to buy diminished, and holders could not afterwards quit picked samples at 3s. per quarter less money, while all interior kinds were quite un saleable at much lower rates. In foreign accessory anything was passing, Russian and inferior American being in vain offered at 4s. to 8s. per quarter less.

On Wednesday there were 1,510 qers, pore coast, with 12,560 qers. From shryand. The market being farther influenced by the extraordicary fine weather, sales were rest to impossible, though an abstement on Monday's term the control character would readily have been rest of the passible of the passible theory in the passible of t

way in wheat on Tuesday, though samples of good were offered ald to fol less per 70 lbs., and inferior 6d. to 9d. per 70 lbs chacaper. Fine flour was 25. per sack and bhl. less, and the quality of inferior American could not find vent at a reduction of 3s. to 8. per bbl. All spring corn showed a tendency down, Maize cloring at 6d. less money. On Friday there was a further reduction on a contact were 3d. to 1d., per 4d. down business doing at 6d. less were 3d. to 1d., per 4d. down business doing at 6d. less were 3d. to 1d., per 4d. down business doing at 6d. less were 3d. to 1d., per 4d. down business doing at 6d. the best white. Very little difference is generally noted in the prices of spring corn; barley, from its exactity, keeping up its full value, beans and cats being sold somewhat its buyers' favor.

Soctiand has felt the effects of the weather beneficial, without such a change in prices. At Glasgow wheat was only is, per boll down, and flour 1s. per bbl. and sack. Barley was firm. Oats and beans wer inclined downwards. Estinburg was dull, with scarcely so decided a desine.

Ireland, with a plentiful crop of potatoes, seems to forget the scanty arrivals of grain, in the anticipation of an early and plentiful harvest; indeed, it has commenced many Waterford. Prime wheat has fallen is, and inferior, 2s. to 2s. cheager. Potatoes are reported sound. At Cork they were dull, without so much decline in price the scanty arrivals, at 5d. per 120 killon. New 12s. down and 1s. almost a control of the state of the state

THE LATEST PINANCIAL NEWS.

TELEGRAPHIC FROM LONDON TO ELYERPOOL.
[From the London Times (City Article), August 6] at the improved quotations of yesterday, but subsequently experienced a decline of 14 per cent. A further increase in the demand for money, together with a rather tess favorable state of the foreign exchanges and a continuance of uninvorable accounts from the Paris Bourse, were the causes of the weakness of the market. During the day there was a purchase of £30,000 consols by the government brokers on account of the savings banks, but neither this nor the extraordinary accounts of the progress of the wheat crops seemed to exercise much influence. The demand for money was active to day in the discount market and at the Bank of England. The final quotations of the French 3 per cents on the Paris Bourse, this morning, were 10f. 40c. for money, and 70f. 55c. for the end of the month, showing, in the latter case, a further relapse of ½ per cent. The prices now quoted for

discount market and at the Bank of England. The final questions of the French 3 per cents on the Faris Bourse, this morning, were 10f. 40c. for money, and 70f. 56c. for the end of the month, showing, in the latter case, a further relapse of 1½ per cent. The prices now quoted for the account is lower than any lately tenched. The dollars and bar silver brought by the last West India steamer have been sold at an advance of ½/d. on dollars, and ½/d. on bar, compared with the prices obtained for the arrivals by last mail.

[Social Faily News (City Article), Aug. 0.]

The tunds declined ½ per cent to day on some sales, compled with the preparations for the settlement of the monthly account in consouls, which terminates Thursday next. The continued demand for money suit forms the chief restraining cause.

There seems no immediate prospect of a cosmition on the continental demand for gold. The demand for money to day was extremely active in all quarters. In the discountmarket, the current rates for high class bills are 4½ a 4½ per cent.

In the Stock Exchange 4 to 5 per cent was paid for short longs on government security.

OSGOOD FIELD'S CHEULAS.

The anticipations of an immediate further reduction in the bank rate of discount have not been realized. It is supposed that the direction prefer waiting until the result of the harvest is more cartain before making any change. Although the arrivals of gold have continued on an extensive scale from both the United States and the colored any accomplishment of the harvest and the supposed that the direction prefer waiting until the result of the harvest in more cartain before making any change. Although the arrivals of gold have continued on an extensive scale from both the United States and the colored and accomplishment of the harvest in more cartain before making and the results of the harvest in more cartain before making and the results of the harvest in his continued and the continued of the harvest in his case and the continued of the harvest in his case and the continu

On Same — Linaced has advanced steadily throughout the mouth; arrivals have been lighter than anticipated particul rly from Russian ports, whilst the demand from crushers has been actively kept up; the expert trade, too, has been brisk. In rape, the export business has been extensive at continually improving rates. For Gingelly, Sewame, and other oil seeds, it also has been good.

Linsead Caux has seen, for this time of the year, and usually active, at advancing prices. The highest quotations are maintained, but business is quieter, and is likely to continue so during the harvest.

Tallow — With short stocks, light arrivals, and good deliveries the price of St. Petersburg Y. C. advanced from 66s. 9d. a 47s., at which it stood on the lat of the month, to 53s. The deliveries then falling off and arrivals becoming freer, caused some parcels to be forced at 61s. For immediate delivery the price has railied again to 52s., but for the last three months there are sellers at 60s. Australian scarce.

Marats.—Pig lead has been exceedingly dull of jate at declining rates. The anticipation of a large demand from Russia at the close of the war has not been realized, and although dealers continued to hold firm for a long time at high neminal prices, the market has had to give way. The quotations given are the nearest present prices. The most noticeable feature in the metal market has been the sudden decline of 2d. in copper at the opening of last menth, in which there had been no change previously for two years and a half. A very active demand has set in consequence, and prices again tend upward. Swedish har twon in good demant.

Nava Stocks.—The value has not changed much desiring the month but in some instances has gone against sciers, and the market closes quiet. The last sales of rough the pertine were made at 9s. 3d. a 9s, and of Amspiris in casks 3ls 6d. No Am ta in our market.

From shows of every description are very dull, excepting the earlier parts of the month. We have had a fortnight the bast unearly, which toget

Pansma Sig 7 per cent. let Mortgage, 1861.64 a 96
BROWN, SHIPLET AND CO.'S CINCULAR.
LIVERPOOL, Aug. 5, 1865.
There has been a very steady demand for cotton since
the 1st inst, at the tub pieces of Friday last. The sales
for the trore days reach 21,000 bales, of which 6,506
are for speculation and expert. In Mancheur a good
business was done to day, the turn in prices being in favor
of the seders.

The continuance of remarkably fine weather has further depressed the coro market; the business to-day was
limited at a decline of 5d to 8d, per 70 lbs, in wheat and
of 1s. to 1s. 6d, per bbl. in flour. In tan coro maintains
previous quotations. In London, yesterday, wheat declined 10s per quarter.

A. F. AND B. MAXWELL'S CINCULAR.
The arrivals from fredand and considered decline the

clined 10s per quarter.

A. F. AND B. MAXWELL'S CIRCULAR.
Livishood. Aug. 5, 1856.

The arrivals from Ireland and coast rise during the past week have been insignificant. From foreign ports, however, we have received 29,462 quarters of wheat, 2,248 do. brans, 20,984 do. Indian corn, 1,000 sacks and 2,452 bbs. flour; besides from Canada, 1,840 quarters wheat, 2,000 do. peas, and 5,240 bbls. flour. The expects in the same time compared 2,972 quarters wheat, 2,600 do. peas, and 5,240 bbls. flour. The expects in the same time compared 2,972 quarters wheat, 2,500 bbls. flour. The extraordinarily flow and forth of the compared the kingdom has caused a rapid decline in the value of wheat and flour, and where sales have been made here holders have had to make a concession of 9d. to its, par 76 lbs. on the former and 2s. to 4s. per bbl on the latter article in Indian corn there has been no manerial change, as the value of this article has been for some time comparatively fow.

At this day is market there was the usual attendance of the town and country trate and some millers from the interior. Wheat and flour met with a moderate demand for consumption, at a decline of is per 70 lbs. on whost, and 2s. to 4s. per barrel and sack on flour since this dayweek. Onto, with a nile sale, can be noted only the turn lower; while oatueal was neglected, and Is. to 2 per load lower. Beats and peas main and their value in the sales made; but have you was 3d per 60 lbs. cheaper. Indian corn met with a fair requiry, and some business was done at 36s. per quarter for years. 22s. 6d. for mixed, and 31s. 6d. to 32s. for white. We quote prime white wheats, 9s. 9d. to 10s., mixed and mire for was 3d. to 56 d., red from 8s 3d for interior Westera, to 9s. 9d. 10s. 6d., red from 8s 3d for interior Westera, to 9s. 9d. 10s. 6d., red from 8s 3d for interior Westera, to 9s. 9d. 10s. 6d., red from 8s 3d for interior Westera, to 9s. 9d. 10s. 6d., red from 8s 3d for interior Westera, to 9s. 9d. 10s. 6d., red from 8s 3d for interior Westera, to 9s. 9d.

PMMET MUTUAL B. B. SCCIETY—THE MEMBERS of this society are hereey notified to attend the meeting on Wednesday evening, 28th ms. at 8 o'cole, at m for Half. No. 42 Prince street N. B.—Business of importance will be submitted to the meeting.—GEORGE TOBES, Prest. John J. Grace, Recording Sec 9.

N. B.—The acremede will commence at 12 o'clock precisely.

On The 18TH. At 10 O'CLOCK IN THE EVENING, marched Company A. Activeson Rillemen, of the Regiment, over to Brookin, with a tail band of musc, to present their Captain. D. West all, with a beautiful silver tea service. On this occasion, the First Louenant, George Neander, deflected the following address to the Captain, in behalf of the company—Captain D. Westfall, Your company have gathered around you this evening, and I am called upon to express in your to you at the gard the sign face of an interest around you this evening and I am called upon to express in to our full satisfaction and your coverer, a post which you he to the present of the private life, you can react in their even how highly they esteem and raine you as their captain and commander. But to show our sentiment and feelings not to be movely empty words, we take the liberty to-night to present his small testimony of gratitude and love for you as a solider and geatleman. Be assured, sit, you and your lamby have the best and sincers wishes of Company A. Jeiferson Rillemen, and they hope to see you for many years to come at the head of this company, in full vigor and health. Therefore, we give you, as our essenced and beloved Capina, three times three: (A thousdering harrach). Captain Westfall returned his sincere thanks to the company, and said be could not and words this evening to express his heelings for the kinchess they had so unexpectedly bestowed upon Lim, and declared himself wiling to do all that by in his power for the good discipline and prespects of the company. After any legitation and they had not and words this evening to express his freelings for the kinchess they had so unexpectedly bestowed upon Lim, and declared himself wiling to do all that by in his power for the good discipline and prespects of the company, and said he could not and words this evening to express his freelings for the kinchess they had so unexpectedly the solved upon Lim, and declared himself wiling to d

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND NEW YORK NAVIGATION

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND NEW YORK HOUSE,
No. 32 Chambers street—I bereby give notice that the
tax for the year 1876 was confirmed by the Beard of Superrisors on the 8th day of August, 1856, at two minutes before
an o'clock F. M. The rate, 1.58 30-109. The books will be
placed under my charge on or about the 18 September next,
iax payers are requested to refer to the published rules,
which I shall be constrained rigidity to adhere to
HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND NEW YORK NAVIgation Company.

HARLEM, Aug. 16, 1886.

The first steamboat of the Harlem and New York Navigation
Company will be lawtabed from the yard of Mr. H. L. Boole,
rich the Westhesster side of Harlem river, near and cast of did
Harlem bridge, on Toroiday August 18, at 12 o'clock at noon,
J. N. WATSON. Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

INSTRUCTION.—WANTED, 'A GOOD SCHOOL FOR A little girl, eight years old, where she can board and receive all the attentions and cure of a home. School must be small, lecation pleasant and beathy, and near New York. Address, by letter only, room No. 24 Florence Hotel.

UNITED STATES AND BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN School Agency and Teachers' Institute, 519 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholae Botel, Families and schools supplied with teachers' Teachers introduced. Communications by letter should be full and explicit, and will meet immediate attention.

HATTON & CO.

HOTELS.

HOPELS.

COLLINS, HOTEL, POOT CANAL STRET, NEW YORK, directly opposite Collins line of steamers. This house is pleasantly located and most central to business; line sains of rooms to let, to transferr or permanent boarders on reason. BLAKE & ROBINSON, Proprietors.

J. A PIERRE HOURE, 679 AND 681 RROADWAY.—THE proprietor has the pleasure of announcing that he has are used in the ratuable services of Mr. J. Powerson, late of the New York Hotel, as general superintendent. The permanent and travelling public will find this one of the pleasantonic first class botels in New York. Elegant suits of rooms to be had, with board, at from \$12 to \$60 per week; transient guests, \$2 per day. Breakfast from 7 to 10, lunch at I, dimer at 6.